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HUNGARIAN DELEGATE CRITICIZES WESTERN MBFR ATTITUDE

AU2011152Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Nov 78 p 7 AU

[CTK report: "No Progress in Vienna"]

[Text] This Thursday the 186th plenary meeting of the participants in the negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, held at the Vienna Hofburg, was addressed by Zoltan Fodor, delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic. He noted that the delegations of the NATO states have shown no willingness to compromise, and persist in their proposals which they submitted 5 months ago. "Instead--in the interest of a compromise--of coming forward with proposals with initiatives, they expect more and more concessions from the socialist countries," he stated. At the same time he pointed out that although 8 months have elpased since the mutual exchange of additional data on the numerical strength of ground forces, the Western participants in the negotiations have been unable to take an official position on this question despite the fact that they depict the clarification of the fictitious numerical discrepancies as the key prerequiste for achieving progress in Vienna.

It is really high time that the West abandons this position and begins to proceed from reality and concrete facts, Zoltan Fodor emphasized.

CONVENTION ON SETTLING DISPUTES PEACEFULLY RUNS INTO PROBLEMS

LD232350Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1741 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

["European Conference Experts Meet"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Montreux, 23 Nov, TANJUG--Experts of the 35 countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, meeting here to (?adopt) a convention on peaceful dispute settlement, have been having discussions in a favourable atmosphere, but the approach to the problems under (?consideration) remains too general, thus contributing little to their solution. The discussions focus on a Swiss proposal, and a recent joint proposal by the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, and Poland to make consultations mandatory as a means of settling disputes peacefully.

Although the four countries' initiative has been well received by participants in the meeting, their proposal is widely described as too narrowly based, rather one-sided, and of a limited scope. The idea of consultations is embodied in the Swiss proposal as well and in a manner acceptable to all delegations. The proposal of the four countries, therefore, stands little chance of being accepted. It is understood that an increasing number of delegations uphold the Yugoslav proposal, put forward earlier, first to define a common approach to the problems discussed, and then starting with the principles thus set, gradually to develop the whole system of peaceful dispute settlement.

Non-aligned and neutral countries have proposed that after four weeks of discussion a break be taken to consider in greater detail some major differences. Failing this, they insist on intensifying work and assuming responsibility for the meeting's outcome.

As it has proved impossible to achieve a consensus on the break, due to opposition from several delegations, the meeting will end early next month, that is, within the six weeks fixed as its deadline.

U. S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATIONS TO CHINA SCORED

AU221552Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 21 Nov 78 AU

[Text] A delegation of American congressmen, led by Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee Edmund Muskie, arrived in China on 14 November. Another delegation of the American Congress led by Vice Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee John Slack also arrived in Peking on 17 November. These delegations of top representatives of U.S. imperialism have been received with great honors by the Chinese revisionist officials, including Li Hsien-nien. Meanwhile, the delegations continue their visit and have had cordial meetings and talks with the Chinese authorities on the development and consolidation of relations of close cooperation between the two countries.

The frequent and continual (? trips) of politicians, businessmen, scientists and others is clear evidence and a significant indication of the expansion and intensification of the close relations of cooperation between the American imperialists and the Chinese revisionists not only in the economic, financial and technological fields, but also in the political and ideological field. In these frequent meetings and contacts the representatives of American imperialism and the Chinese revisionists express their great satisfaction over the consolidation of their comprehensive relations. At a banquet hosted in honor of the delegation of American congressmen led by Edmund Muskie, the representative of the large American capital, the director of the Chinese People's Institute for Foreign Affairs, Hao Te-ching, expressed cordial thanks for China's friends in the United States of America, and their readiness to cooperate with China.

On his part, the leader of the other delegation of American congressmen, which arrived just 3 days after the first delegation, stated that he was impatiently awaiting his visit to China for it will (?provide) the possibility for further understanding between the two countries. At the reception hosted for this delegation the secretary general of the Chinese People's Institute for Foreign Affairs (Chen Yu) stated that the Chinese-American relations have made new progress in the last few years. We have, he stated, received with pleasure the subsequent groups of American friends who, by their trips to China, have (?promoted) understanding toward China.

The great interest of the Chinese revisionists to receive as many credits and as much capital as possible from American imperialism was reiterated by Li Hsien-nien during a banquet hosted for the second delegation of American congressmen, when he said: We are ready to receive some loans and assistance and cooperation in other forms.

As is known, the American imperialists have undertaken to develop oil exploitation projects in China, to be carried out by their credits and funds in exchange for supplies of this valuable and very essential substance. Likewise, the American monopolists are interested in selling their technology to China and in granting credits at high profit rates.

In continuation of the pro-American and pro-imperialist course pursued by the Chinese revisionist leadership, China has opened its gates to any delegation or group of representatives of the United States of America. As has been reported, the American secretary of energy James Schlesinger visited China at the beginning of November. He has also been the director of CIA. His delegation included the prominent CIA specialist on China James Lily. This was the second visit of the latter to China within just a little over a year. In September 1977 he accompanied the former chief of the American Liaison Office in Peking, George Bush, who was also previously director of CIA. Likewise, in the past 1 1/2 years, the Chinese revisionists have organized trips to China for CIA's specialists on political relations.

These contacts and various trips by the representatives of American imperialism contribute to the extension and intensification of the counterrevolutionary alliance between American imperialism and Chinese social imperialists.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

AU232210Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 23 Nov 78 AU

[Text] A protocol on goods exchange and payments for 1979 has been signed in Budapest between the government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the government of the People's Republic of Hungary. Myzafer Ahmati, deputy minister of foreign trade, signed the protocol for Albania. Jeno Tordai, deputy minister of foreign trade, signed for Hungary.

Present at the signing ceremony were the members of both delegations and Jani Polena, charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Budapest.

DEFENSE MINISTRY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF ARMY UNIT

AU232140Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 23 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The Ministry of People's Defense today organized a jubilee meeting in one of the halls of the Central House of the People's Army to mark the 25th anniversary of the formation of the chemical army [armes se kimise] of our People's Army. Attending were soldiers and active and reserve cadres of the chemical units of the army, veterans of the chemical army, and others.

Veli Llakaj, deputy minister of people's defense and chief of the General Staff, presided over the meeting. Maliq Sadushi, deputy minister of people's defense, read the greetings message addressed to the active roster of the chemical army by Comrade Mehmet Shehu, minister of people's defense, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of this army.

Serviceman Enver Lagji reviewed the record of the chemical units of our People's Army during the past 25 years under the party's leadership headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha. The meeting sent a telegram to the AWP Central Committee.

BRIEFS

NEW AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY PRODUCED--The Durres agricultural machinery collective produced about 1,000 pieces of equipment of 12 different types during the January-October period such as "Lushnje" threshing machines, combine harvesters and so forth. In addition to the normal range of products, the plant's innovators have been experimenting with the construction of new types of cultivators and plows, trailers for the distribution of organic fertilizers deep plows, and so forth. The workers and engineers of this plant are also working on new types of cultivators and rakes. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 21 Nov 78 AU]

CHROME ORE EXTRACTION PRODUCTIVITY--The collective of the chrome ore mine in Kam, Tropoje District, has been constantly increasing its extraction productivity. It fulfilled the January-September productivity plan by 115 percent, extracting 800 tons of chrome ore more than plan. The woodworking enterprise has also increased productivity. It fulfilled the January-September productivity plan by 108 percent. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1100 GMT 20 Nov 78 AU]

MARKO ACTIVITIES--The folk song and dance festival of the amateur ensembles from the Tirana work and production centers opened on 20 November. Attending the opening show were workers and men of art and culture. Also present were Rita Marko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions, and other comrades. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 20 Nov 78 AU]

ZHIVKOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO BREZHNEV, SUSLOV IN MOSCOW

AU231932Y Sofia BTA in English 1856 GMT 23 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Moscow, 23 Nov, BTA--The first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council chairman, Mr Todor Zhivkov, today presented the international Dimitrov prize to the secretary general [as received] of the CC of the CPSU and chairman of the Supreme Council of the USSR, Mr Leonid Brezhnev.

This high distinction has been conferred on the Soviet party and state leader for his socio-political, scientific and creative activity in support of peace, democracy and social progress.

In his speech at the solemn ceremony, Mr Zhivkov pointed out that this prize is a recognition for Mr Brezhnev's invaluable contribution to the practice and theory of world socialism, to the consolidation of the unity of the socialist community, to the uninterrupted increase in its influence on the development of the present epoch.

"On (?every) success of the Soviet Union you selflessly invest your talent, thought and energy of a remarkable statesman", Mr Zhivkov declared. "The chief credit for forestalling a new world war already for a fourth decade goes to the Soviet Union, and mankind is well acquainted with your personal share in this victory of common sense over the folly of death".

Thanking for the high distinction, Mr Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stated: "The content of Georgi Dimitrov's life was the consistent impassionate struggle against fascism and war, for the happiness of the Bulgarian people, for the unity of the communist movement, for overcoming the split of the international working class. Georgi Dimitrov's thoughts and deeds will remain as a bright and instructive page in the history of communism."

"Naturally, revolutionary practice all the time enriches revolutionary theory with new ideas. Besides this the revolutionary transformations are always creative work. But the key to the solution of the problems which face the communists in the present epoch, as well as in the past of historic development, is the combat solidarity in joint actions."

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 23 November adds that "Comrade Todor Zhivkov today also presented the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Comrade Mikhail Suslov and Comrade Suslov expressed gratitude."]

More on Award Presentation

For the text of the presentation of the Georgi Dimitrov award to Lenoid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, see the East Europe section of the 24 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

DOYNOV RECEIVES SOVIET COSMONAUT KUBASOV

AU231944Y Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 23 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 23 Nov, BTA--Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, today received cosmonaut Valeriy Kubasov, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, who is on a visit to this country. Mr Aleksander Vorobyov, secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Sofia, attended the meeting which passed off in a cordial and comradely spirit.

COMMENTATOR PRAISES SOVIET-ETHIOPIAN TREATY

AU221440Y Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 22 Nov 78 AU

["A Model of Selfless Friendship and Cooperation"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 22 Nov, BTA commentator, Mr Svetlozar Nikolov--The friendship and cooperation treaty, signed in the Kremlin yesterday between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia, is an expression of socialist internationalism in action, which constitutes the fundamental principle of Soviet foreign policy.

This treaty is a landmark in the development of Soviet-Ethiopian relations, built up on the principles of equality, mutual understanding and non-interference in internal affairs.

The treaty is a refutation of the fabrications of Western propaganda which is trying to discredit Soviet foreign policy in Africa and to undermine the unity of the progressive forces. The peoples of Africa and Asia are ever more clearly aware of the attempts of imperialism to restore its domination in this part of the world in a new form. They seek the Soviet Union and the socialist countries as natural allies precisely because they have common interests in the struggle for independent development and for social progress, for lasting and just peace, against aggression, against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The new document is the natural result of the development of good relations between the Soviet peoples and the people of Ethiopia, relations which have old traditions. The Soviet Union has always acted firmly and energetically in defence of Ethiopia's independence and freedom. At the decisive moment for the Ethiopian revolution the USSR and other countries of the socialist community rendered it all-round assistance and support. It was for this reason that the Ethiopian leader, Mr Mengistu Haile Mariam, declared with gratitude in Moscow that the assistance given to his country by the party, government and people of the Soviet Union in that period of embittered struggle will be forever remembered by the Ethiopian people and will occupy an important place in their history.

The signing of the treaty showed the world that the peoples of the two countries are filled with determination to promote and deepen their relations in an all-round manner. This treaty is not directed against any third country. On the contrary, it is the expression of the desire of the USSR and of socialist Ethiopia to make their contribution also to the development of peaceful relations between states throughout the world, to the expansion of fruitful international cooperation. It is, however, also a reminder for all enemies of peace, of national and social independence, that Ethiopia is not alone, that it has powerful and loyal friends.

COOPERATION DOCUMENTS SIGNED WITH LAOS

AU221932Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 22 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 22 Nov, BTA--The Bulgarian and the Laotian business circles underlined here today their will to expand and deepen the economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries. The joint committee on economic, scientific and technological cooperation founded today was assessed as a new phase in the development of Bulgaro-Laotian relations.

In the five documents signed by the two sides the initiatives for further expansion of bilateral cooperation in agriculture, forestry and trade were specified.

Bulgaria will render considerable help in setting up model agricultural units in Laos. One of the signed documents provides for relief aid to the tune of 12 million roubles to be rendered by Bulgaria for compensation of this year's flood damage in Laos.

The documents were signed by Mr Yanko Markov, minister of forestry and the wood industry of Bulgaria, and by Mr Sanan Soutthichak, member of the CC of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, chairman of the Laotian trade unions and minister of communications, welfare and transport, both co-chairmen of the newly-established committee.

DYULGEROV RECEIVES BLOC TU DELEGATES

AU232137Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 23 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, today received the leaders of the Soviet, GDR, CSSR, Polish and Romanian delegations who participated in the international scientific-practical conference devoted to the tasks of the trade unions in the labor education of the workers class during the stage of building a developed socialist society.

The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

FILIPOV RECEIVES SOLIDARITY COMMITTEES' DELEGATES

AU231943Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 23 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 23 Nov, BTA--Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, today received the leaders of the delegations of the committees for solidarity with the peoples of Asia and Africa in the socialist countries, of the organizations for solidarity with the peoples of Asia and Africa with office in Cairo and of the organization for solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with office in Havana who took part in the consultative meeting of the committee.

At the meeting which proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere, Mr Filipov greeted the guests on behalf of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and personally on behalf of the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council chairman, Mr Todor Zhivkov.

Dealing with some international questions, he stressed the constructive and consistent policy of the BCP and the Bulgarian Government directed to the deepening of international detente, the consolidation of peace in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

The chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa, writer Nirzo Ibrakhimov, replied on behalf of the foreign guests.

BTA ON BULGARIAN-USSR COMPUTER RESEARCH, DESIGN INSTITUTE

AU231523Y Sofia BTA in English 1312 GMT 23 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 23 Nov, BTA--For almost two years now the first joint Bulgaro-Soviet research and design institute "Interprogramma" has been doing useful work. The institute was set up as a result of the close ties of cooperation then existing between "Soyuzsystem" all-union association in Moscow and the Bulgarian "Automatization" research and production organization. Its basic task is to ensure packages of applied programmes for the computers of the uniform system of the socialist countries, needed in building up automated control systems.

Several dozens of such packages have been delivered to enterprises in the two countries for control of production processes in mechanical engineering, instrument-making radio-electronics, etc. The all-purpose packages are extended by extra programmes to introduce structural changes, if necessary. The package-making is the result of extensive research work. The institute collects, classifies and processes a wealth of information from the sphere of programming from all parts of the world of which the best entries are experimented with. Simultaneously customers' demands are studied. The customers are usually individual enterprises and entire branches.

An important part of the institute's work is the design of automated control systems. The designs are offered to industry for tests.

"Interprogramma" is fitted out with modern equipment. The institute has two computers--the Soviet ES-1033, performing 200,000 operations per second and the Bulgarian ES1022V performing 100,000 operations per second.

BTA COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES CYPRUS PLANS OF U.S.

AU231455Y Sofia BTA in English 1323 GMT 23 Nov 78 AU

["In the Spirit of 'Acheson Plan'"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 23 Nov, BTA commentator L. Khristov--According to the Turkish GUNAYDIN in Nicosia (and already confirmed by the TIMES), the United States have worked out a 'new plant' for the settling of the Cyprus issue. It was already handed for approval to the leaders of the Turkish and the Greek communities in Cyprus.

Though differently phrased, the new plan is nothing but another version of its notorious forerunner--the 'Acheson plan'--which was supposed to make of Cyprus a U.S. forepost and an unsinkable carrier of U.S. aircraft in this neuralgic part of the world.

Launching this idea in support of their global pursuits thousands of miles away from Washington, the overseas 'friends' obviously count on playing on the Athens-Ankara discord and on their attachment to the chariot of the North Atlantic Pact. The developments in the last ten months, however, showed clearly that neither Ankara, nor Athens wish to be treated as America's 'backyard'.

Both countries insist on revising not only of their military-political relations with NATO, but of the mentor's role usurped by the Washington strategists. Still wider circles of the two neighbouring countries' public are becoming aware that the two neighbouring countries' public are becoming aware that both the present tragic situation in Cyprus and the tension in the Greco-Turkish relations spring up from Washington's intrigues in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The array of 'plans' launched in the last four years by the United States behind the back of the Cypriot people have led solely to exacerbation of misunderstanding and tension, this naturally being their ultimate goal. The conflicts and tension were viewed by the authors of these plans as the most favourable conditions for imposing the U.S. will on Greece and Turkey, which have recently turned out as NATO's most unyielding members.

Precisely because of this the states striving for true stability and security have pointed out at the UN latest session the only realistic way of settling the Cyprus issue--the resumption of negotiations between the Cypriot communities, without any foreign interference and in compliance with the Security Council and the UN General Assembly resolutions.

Or as Professor Aleksandur Yankov, Bulgaria's permanent representative with the United Nations, noted then, the lack of progress in the settling of the Cypriot conflict should not let be used as an excuse by certain circles to impose on Cyprus a solution exceeding the framework and violating the principles underlaying the corresponding resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the Security Council.

The Cypriots should be left in peace to solve themselves the problems of the internal structure of their state without any foreign interference.

BCP CC SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TELEGRAM TO MSZMP CC

AU231755Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 23 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent a greetings telegram to the MSZMP Central Committee on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Hungarian Communist Party.

The founding of the Hungarian Communist Party in 1918, the telegram says, was a major event in the history of the Hungarian people. Today the MSZMP, being a worthy continuer of the Hungarian Communist Party, is confidently guiding the Hungarian working people along the path to socialist construction.

In a short historic period of time, under the leadership of the MSZMP and in close cooperation with the great Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, the Hungarian People's Republic achieved noteworthy successes in building a developed socialist society and in enhancing the material and cultural well-being of the working people.

The MSZMP, the telegram further says, defends the purity of Marxism-Leninism, consistently struggles for the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement, and energetically contributes to the strengthening of peace and socialism in the world.

We are very pleased to note, the telegram emphasizes, that between the BCP and the MSZMP there has always been and is a full identity of thought regarding the issue of socialist construction [words indistinct] and the world communist and workers movement. Based on this principle, the comprehensive cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples is being strengthened and deepened more and more.

BRIEFS

SHIPPING LINE SESSION--The fifth session of the director generals of the shipping organizations participants in the joint maritime line [word indistinct] - Varna, began at the International Hotel in Varna today. Responsible officials from Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland and the Soviet Union attended the session. Major problems connected with improving the services of this joint line, which connects the European socialist countries and the Eastern Mediterranean, were discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 21 Nov 78 AU]

BULGARIAN-SOVIET COOPERATION--The Bulgarian foreign trade enterprise (Isopimpeks) and the Soviet association (Elecktronoagrotekhnika) signed a contract today, according to which Bulgaria will deliver to the Soviet Union in 1979 electronic equipment and electrotechnical machines amounting to R110 million. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 21 Nov 78 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM--King Baudouin of Belgium yesterday received the newly-appointed Bulgarian ambassador to Belgium, Mr Stefan Todorov, who presented his credentials. After the ceremony King Baudouin invited the Bulgarian Ambassador to Join him in his study and had talks with him. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 21 Nov 78 AU]

CARDINAL TOMASEK DELIVERS POPE'S MESSAGE TO CSSR FAITHFUL

Cardinal's Evaluation of Pope

Prague KATOLICKE NOVINY in Czech No 45, 5 Nov 78 pp 1, 3 WA

[Article by Cardinal Tomasek: "Close to Us"]

[Text] The day of Saint Hedwig, patroness saint of Poland, who is also venerated in our country, especially in the Silesian region, blazed up with a great light this year throughout the entire church. On Monday, 16 October at 1945, amid a tumultuous rejoicing among the assembled multitude, Perisle Felici, the cardinal protodiacon, stepped up on the main balcony of the Saint Peter basilica. As soon as the ovations subsided, he solemnly announced: "I have a joyful announcement to make--we have a pope--his eminence Karol Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church Wojtyla, who has taken the name John Paul II. "A little later the holy father himself appeared.

At that moment an even more powerful storm of rejoicing, joy and enthusiasm broke out in the overflowing square, in all areas surrounding it and in the broad, long main street, Via Della Concilliazione. It took a very long time before this storm of rejoicing subsided.

In the past 16 years, since the Second Vatican Council, I have been in Rome every year on various occasions, some of them very important; yet I have never seen such great numbers participating nor have I ever witnessed such spontaneous expressions of living faith and blissful joy. As soon as the joyful cries of the multitude subsided, the holy father, John Paul II, made his first short public statement. He spoke Italian; his speech sparked tumultuous acclaim. On that clear evening, looking down with the other cardinals from the balcony of the Saint Peter basilica at the sea of people below, and hearing their rejoicing voices repeatedly interrupt the holy father's speech, I realized--as did others present--this joyful fact: The church of Christ is alive and will go on living.

It was in this atmosphere that the holy father, John Paul II, gave his first apostolic blessing to the entire church and to the whole world. At that, the long-lasting ovations increased even more in volume.

The election of Cardinal Wojtyla to be the head of the church is an event of quite exceptional importance: After 455 years, a cardinal who is not of Italian background was elected pope. This event demonstrates to us that the church of Christ is not Italian but catholic, which means all-encompassing, universal, worldwide, belonging to all nations and all races. Yes, on that Monday, October 16 of this year, a cardinal of the second world stepped up to be the head of the church. There will come a day when a colored cardinal, one of the third world, will step into that function.

And we, the Slavonic people, have an additional reason to feel extraordinary joy, because the present pope is the first in the history of the church to be of Slavonic descent. Yes, Pope John Paul II is of our Slavonic blood! I met him personally for the first time 16 years ago, in 1962, at the opening of the Second Vatican Council. He was very active at the Council. Since then, I used to meet him every year in Rome during the performance of our various duties. I became acquainted with his professional work in theology at the conference of the Synod of Bishops, where he was member of the general secretariat. I saw closely his work in Poland at the scientific symposium of the Pope's Theological Academy in Wroclaw and afterwards in his own diocese of Krakow. [paragraph continues]

At the conference of the Polish bishops, he was deputy chairman, as well as chairman of the bishops' commission for theological studies and for the apostolate of laymen. Everywhere and under all circumstances, he has proved himself a professional theologian of deep principles, vigilant, uncompromising, a consistent defender of the purity and life of the faith. At the same time, he always has a warm humane relationship with anyone with whom he has anything to do, no matter who that person is. He comes from a worker background, which is why he is very sensitive to all the workers' needs, and he is ready for dialog with anyone. And his smiling appearance attests to the fact that he is trying to implement the command given by Apostle Saint Paul: "Let your kindness be known to all people."

At every step--at chance meetings in the streets, on other occasions, and on the pages of the daily press of all political shades, both domestic and foreign, I have found again and again that the general consensus is one of an enthused popular endorsement of the Polish cardinal, the present holy father, John Paul II. As I walked through the streets in the course of my duties, dressed in my cardinal's robes, I was stopped repeatedly, not just by Italians but also by persons of other nationalities and races, who expressed their thanks to me for having had part in electing the kind of pope who was needed just now, not only by the church but by the entire world.

His activity up till now has been very rich. In the spirit of the circular letter issued by Pope Paul VI about sharing human life (humanae vitae), he wrote a book, "Love and Responsibility," which was translated into various languages. He has made many statements, oral and written, not only in his own diocese of Krakow, which has about 2 million faithful, but also within a wider area in Poland and abroad. Cardinal Wojtyla gave a very important speech during the eulogy on the Polish priest Father Maxmilian Kolbe, who had offered his life in Oswetim concentration camp for the life of one of his fellow-prisoners, who had been condemned to death--the father of a family--and who afterwards did die in the other man's place inside the death bunker. The speech pointed out that, at a time when the very essence of priesthood is being written about and debated, Father Maxmilian Kolbe had made it very clear by the example of his heroic life and death. It is to live for others, not for oneself, and even to be ready to lay down one's life for another human being. That should be the principal meaning of life of every Christian: because of his love for God, to live not just for himself but for others as well. He who cannot carry this out fully and cannot live this way has no right to be called a Christian. Therein also lies the principal foundation of which the understanding, mutual help, social justice and a permanent, undisturbed, peaceful coexistence among all nations should be based.

The day after the election of the new pope, on Tuesday, 17 October, we cocelebrated the holy mass in the Sistine Chapel with him, after which he outlined the program of his pontificate. On Wednesday, 18 October, there was a private audience meeting with the holy father in the consistorium hall. The deacon of the College of Cardinals, Cardinal Confalonieri, greeting the holy father in an Italian statement. The holy father answered in Italian, in words which were exceedingly friendly. Then he approached each one of us and, after a fraternal kiss, spoke to each cardinal individually.

When he spoke to me, he asked me to give you his heartfelt greetings because we are so very close. At the end of this meeting, the holy father conferred a special blessing on us and our dioceses, after which, at his request, all of us together conferred a blessing with him on the entire church and the entire world.

We have many reasons why we should beg God often and with deep emotion: "Protect the holy father, John Paul II, for us for many years to come!"

Discussions With Pope Described

Prague KATOLICKE NOVINY in Czech No 45, 5 Nov 78 p 3 WA

[Article by Cardinal Tomasek: "Five Meetings"]

[Text] The first meeting with the holy father took place on Monday, 18 October, in the Sistine Chapel after the election, when we approached the newly elected pope one by one, greeted him with a fraternal kiss and spoke a few words to him. I did not have to tell him where I worked because we have known each other and have had personal dealings every year since the time of the council. "We are very close to each other and now shall be even closer; because from now on I am also entrusted with care for you. I assure you that I shall do all I can for the growth of spiritual life in your country. I shall give you a special place in my prayers. Please give my greetings to your bishops, priests, members of the holy orders and to all the faithful. Also, I shall count on your prayers very much."

The second meeting was on Tuesday, 17 October, when we cocelebrated the holy mass in the Sistine Chapel together with the holy father. After the holy mass, the holy father outlined the program of his pontificate in a Latin speech.

The third meeting was on Wednesday, 18 October, when private audiences were held with the holy father in the consistorium hall. After a speech by the deacon of the College of Cardinals and after a very friendly answer by the holy father, the holy father stepped up to each of us individually. When he spoke to me, he commanded me, among other things, to give you this message: "Always remember that our strength and security--and this is true under any circumstances--lie in Christ and in the maternal protection of the mother of Christ, the Virgin Mary."

The fourth meeting was Sunday, 22 October, in front of the Saint Peter basilica, when after the holy mass the holy father was inducted into his pontificate. When he received the pallium at the start of the holy mass, we again approached him and expressed our devotion to him. When I greeted him, those standing around us applauded. The holy father, in words especially kind, then expressed the fatherly love he holds for us. Among other things, he said: "Before you depart, I must talk to you." When he heard that I must go back to my diocese, on Monday morning, he said he would receive me in a private audience that same afternoon. I thanked him very warmly for that.

The fifth meeting, this one a special private audience, took place that same Sunday at 1630. It was an especially friendly meeting. During our discussion I realized how well the holy father was acquainted with the life of the church in our country. Later he said to me with a special emphasis: "We in Poland are especially grateful to you, the Czechs, for having introduced the Christian faith in our country. Yes, it was the first bishop of Prague of Slavonic blood, Saint Vojtech, and the Premyslid Countess Doubravka who had founded it here. And you are successor to Saint Vojtech. It is therefore also thanks to you, the Czechs, that today the church has at its head a pope of Slavonic blood."

The holy father not only told me all this but also commanded me to inform all of you that he had said it. This gives us all great joy and an even greater cause to remember the holy father in our prayers.

IRISH CONOLLY YOUTH MOVEMENT DELEGATION VISITS CSSR

AU221145Y Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 21 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[Interview given by Noel Murphy, secretary of the Conolly Youth Movement (CYM) National Committee: "The Fate of Ireland's Youth"; date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] A few days ago, a CYM study delegation from Ireland visited the CSSR at the invitation of the Socialist Youth Union Central Committee. This was a suitable opportunity to ask the delegation head, Noel Murphy, CYM National Committee secretary, a few questions.

Question: Could you briefly characterize your organization for SMENA readers?

Answer: The youth movement in Ireland is considerably influenced by the Catholic Church, and the CYM is the one organization of Irish youth which works according to the principles of Marxism-Leninism. It rallies the progressive youth in the Irish Republic and those from northern Ireland. We are fighting unemployment, fascism, neofascism, racism, militarism and imperialism. In our activities, a particular place is held by the battle against violations of basic human rights in northern Ireland, against torture, terror and the policy of oppression represented by the British soldiery--as proved by testimonies at the European human rights tribunal in Strasbourg.

In our battle, we are upheld [opora] by the support and manifestations of solidarity given by our fraternal organizations in the socialist countries.

Question: How are CYM members fighting against violations of human rights in northern Ireland?

Answer: It is very difficult for our members, and for our organization, to proceed openly. In our work, we must proceed with great caution so as not to land in a difficult situation, since some of our members from northern Ireland have suffered reprisals from the British authorities for such activities.

The British authorities are turning a blind eye to the systematic violations of human rights, to terror and torture in northern Ireland, while devoting far greater efforts to organizing antisocialist and anti-Czechoslovak campaigns for the so-called protection of human rights.

A lot of space in the press is devoted to questions of dissidents and various renegades from the socialist countries; but--apart from the progressive press--almost nobody recalled the 10th anniversary of the bloody Sunday in Londonderry.

POWER INDUSTRY COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CUBA

AU221140Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[Unsigned report in the column "From the World": "Jointly in the Power Industry"]

[Text] A protocol on Czechoslovak-Cuban cooperation in developing power industry was signed on 18 November in Havana. We will be cooperating in expanding the thermal power station in the Camaguey Province and in constructing a 500 MW hydroelectric power station in Escambray Province.

HOFFMANN ADDRESSES CENTRAL TU COUNCIL PLENUM

ID222331Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 22 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Today, the plenary meeting of the Central Trade Union Council [CTUC] adopted a resolution on deepening mass political and educational work by the primary organizations of the revolutionary trade union movement. The document underlines the importance of decisions of the annual members' meetings and the primary organizations' conferences in drawing up the plan of their activities and instructs them to gradually draw up plans to develop educational work in the sections and works collectives.

The CTUC plenary meeting also approved the plan for the revolutionary trade union movement's activities for next year. It is based on this year's successful work by the trade unionists and concentrates on achieving further improvement in the socialist economy, on successfully developing care for the people and on further strengthening the working people's living and social conditions.

Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CTUC chairman, stressed in his concluding speech the activities of the sections as an essential part of the activities of the trade union organizations, without which mass political and educational work cannot develop. The plan for next year's activities--he said--shows that the trade unions intend to continue raising the level of their activities to improve the lives of our citizens. The only way toward these goals is to fulfill the plans and realize the topical slogan: Produce More, Better and Cheaper.

HAVLIN MEETS WITH USSR WRITERS' DELEGATION

ID222315Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 22 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, had a meeting today with the delegation of Soviet writers led by the first secretary of their union, Georgiy Markov. During their cordial meeting, which was also attended by the head of a Central Committee department, Miroslav Mueller, and others, they talked about the writer's mission in developed socialist society, about cooperation between the CSSR and USSR writers unions and deepening mutual knowledge of the two countries' literature.

OBSERVATORY MAKES 30TH CONTACT WITH MAGION SATELLITE

ID221830Y Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 22 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Panska Ves, North Bohemia, 22 Nov, CETEKA--The Czechoslovak Academy of Science's ionospheric observatory employees made contact by radio with the Czechoslovak satellite Magion for the 30th time this morning here.

Up to now they have managed to gain a considerable amount of technological and scientific data, which are being analyzed.

At the same time the Czechoslovak telemetric station of the Intercosmos program receives data from the Intercosmos-18 satellite, from which the Magion is constantly moving away.

HONECKER GREETS LEBANESE PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

LD221406Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0340 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the Lebanese president, Ilyis Sarkis, a telegram of congratulations on his country's national day. In the telegram he says that the GDR steadfastly supports efforts to restore and safeguard the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon, and strongly condemns Israeli interference and aggression.

HONECKER SENDS MESSAGE TO PEOPLE OF GUINEA-BISSAU

LD231020Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0319 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave his assurance in an address to the people of Guinea-Bissau of the GDR's unshakable solidarity in the struggle against imperialism. The country's party and state leadership is congratulated in a letter on putting an end to the aggression of counterrevolutionary gangs and foreign mercenaries against the African state.

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS OPENS OFFICE IN EAST BERLIN

AU221250Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Summary] Berlin, ND--"In the presence of Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, and Kurt Seibt, chairman of the GDR solidarity committee, an ANC office was opened in the GDR capital of Berlin at noon on Monday." The ceremony was also attended by representatives of liberation organizations already accredited with the solidarity committee.

"In a speech, Oliver Tambo described the opening of the office as a contribution to the struggle against the attempts of imperialism and reaction to surround the ANC with an iron ring of silence and isolation.

"In the morning of the same day, Kurt Seibt had received Anthony Le Clerc Mongalo, the head of the ANC office, for the presentation of his credentials. On this occasion he declared that 'the GDR, together with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community and with all progressive forces in the world, stands firmly at the ANC's side.' He termed the opening of the office an 'eloquent expression of the socialist German state's attitude toward the liberation movements of the world's colonially and racially oppressed peoples.'"

SED DELEGATION VISITS SPAIN AT PCE'S INVITATION

LD232308Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] a delegation of the SED Central Committee, headed by Johannes Hoernig, member of the Central Committee, has visited Spain. The following joint press statement was published today:

During its stay in Spain the SED Central Committee delegation was received by Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the PCE Central Committee.

It had talks with a PCE delegation which included Simon Sanchez Montero and Ramon (Mendenona), members of the Executive Committee of the PCE Central Committee, as well as Agostin Sanchez, member of the Central Committee. The SED Central Committee delegation visited party organizations of the PCE in Madrid and Murcia, and of the Socialist Unity Party of Catalonia in Barcelona. The visit and the talks offered the opportunity for a comprehensive exchange of information and views about the policies and the struggle of the two parties, during which the solidarity and the friendly relations between the SED and the PCE were affirmed. The SED delegation underlined the PCE's efforts to strengthen and develop the democratic process in Spain, as well as the rights and interests of the Spanish workers. The PCE delegation paid tribute to the development of socialism in the GDR, whose power was being further strengthened by workers' initiatives on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the first socialist state under the leadership of the SED.

In view of the growing dangers in international developments through the activities of the most aggressive of imperialist circles, the two delegations underlined the need for increased joint campaigns, by communists, socialists, social democrats, Christians and indeed all democratic and progressive forces in order to safeguard peace, deepen detente, and bring about concrete steps toward disarmament in conformity with the objectives of the Berlin conference of communist and workers parties of Europe.

Special importance was attached to campaigns directed against the production of the neutron bomb as planned by the United States. The two parties agreed that joint campaigns would help overcome existing differences of viewpoint which should not hinder cooperation and solidarity in the anti-imperialist struggle.

The talks between the delegations of the two parties took place in an atmosphere of frankness, cordial friendship and mutual regard. The desire was expressed to further develop and deepen the relations between the SED and the PCE on the basis of internationalist solidarity and the great ideals of communism.

UNION OF VISUAL ARTISTS' CONGRESS OPENS

Politburo Members Attend

LD221016Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0919 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--The Eighth Congress of the GDR Union of Visual Artists opened on Tuesday morning in the Palace of the Republic in Berlin. Union President Willi Sitte welcomed 57 delegates and guests including deputations from about 20 foreign artists' organizations, to the three days of discussions on the tasks of the visual arts in the developed socialist society.

A cordial welcome was given to the members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Kurt Hager, Konrad Naumann, and Paul Verner, and to Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, minister of culture, and other guests.

SED CC Greets Congress

LD221606Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0523 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--The Eighth Congress of the Union of Visual Artists of the GDR is to open today, Tuesday, in the Palace of the Republic in Berlin for its 3-day working session. The delegates, about 4,700 visual artists elected earlier at Bezirk conferences, will discuss the tasks and methods of visual art in socialist society and the links between the working class and visual artists.

This includes a review of the past successful legislative period and a discussion of new tasks. The report will be given by union President Prof Willi Sitte, one of the GDR's most famous artists.

The SED Central Committee has sent a greetings message to the congress of visual artists. It stresses that there is a place in the GDR for all artistic efforts committed to peace and humanism, democracy, anti-imperialist, solidarity and real socialism. The greetings message from the SED Central Committee, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, goes on to state: "Orientation toward an art form most closely linked to the workers and understood by them, as well as creative cooperation with patrons, has raised the artists' sense of responsibility for socialism."

"Internationally, our socialist-realist art is acquiring increasing powers of attraction. Its deeply internationalist nature is displayed in forceful artistic comments on moving events in the international class struggle. The effectiveness of art springs from its deep roots in the life of the people and from its inseparable links with our socialist state."

It is stressed that the GDR's socialist-realist art could "base itself on experiences and traditions of proletarian-revolutionary art and the great achievements of world art's humanist legacy. It is enriched and stimulated by present-day artistic work in the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community of states, as well as by the progressive work of other peoples."

GDR-ETHIOPIAN SPORTS ACCORD SIGNED IN ADDIS ABABA

AU221558Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Nov 78 p 5 AU

[ADN dispatch: "Agreement Between the GDR and Ethiopia"]

[Text] A delegation of the GDR sports leadership paid an official friendship visit to Addis Ababa from 15 to 21 November 1978 at the invitation of the Commission for Sports and Physical Culture of socialist Ethiopia. As a result of the talks an agreement was signed on Monday in Addis Ababa by Manfred Ewald, president of the GDR German Gymnasts and Sports Association, and by Yidnekatchew Tessema, Ethiopian commissioner for physical culture and sports, on cooperation in the field of physical culture and sports between the GDR sports leadership and the Commission for Sports and Physical Training of socialist Ethiopia for the years 1979-80.

It was agreed that the GDR will provide study and training places for the training of Ethiopian cadres in the GDR, that GDR trainers and specialists will be dispatched to Ethiopia to support the development of physical culture and sports there and that Ethiopian functionaries and trainers will acquire qualifications in the GDR. The two sides also agreed to mutually participate in sports contests.

The GDR sports leadership presented sports materials, sporting goods and sports literature as a solidarity gift to the Commission for Sports and Physical Training of socialist Ethiopia.

The delegation of the GDR sports leadership, which was led by Manfred Ewald and included Rudi Hellmann, head of the Sports Department of the SED Central Committee; Prof Dr Guenter Erbach, state secretary for physical training and sports at the GDR Council of Ministers; and Guenter Heinze, vice president of the GDR German Gymnasts and Sports Association, was received for friendly talks by Maj Endale Tessema, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia [PMAC] and PMAC commissioner for social affairs.

The delegation of the GDR sports leadership acquainted itself in Awassa with the work of the Ethiopian sports commission in the Sindamo area and attended sports events in Addis Ababa.

EINHEIT ISSUE DEVOTED TO HUMAN RIGHTS, PEACE

AU221335Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[Helmut Casper review of EINHEIT No 11/78: "Securing Peace Is the Paramount Requirement"]

[Text] The securing of peace is a fundamental prerequisite for the safeguarding of human rights. This is why the comprehensive struggle for human rights necessarily and primarily includes the struggle against the imperialist system, which gives birth to wars and which disregards human dignity, " so writes Manfred Banaschak in EINHEIT, which takes the motto "Human Rights and Human Dignity" as the theme of its latest edition.

He who through a feverish armament mania jeopardizes the most elementary right of man, the right to live, has morally forfeited any right to talk about human rights at all, the author declares. He draws attention to the worldwide struggle to check the machinations of imperialism directed against detente. Other aspects of this topic are discussed by Hermann Klenner ("Human Rights and International Law"), by Wera Thiel ("Work and Dignity of Man") and by Eberhard Poppe ("Right to Education--In Socialism Reality for All").

In another part of the periodical, Heinz Geggel deals with the topical tasks of the SED's ideopolitical work among the masses. Citing the Marxist saying that theory becomes material force if it seizes the masses, the author declares: "The more accurately the working people know what the key aspect of their work is and what social effect is being sought, the more consciously and actively will they commit themselves to our national economic aims."

This idea is further discussed by Ernst Wied, who outlines the experiences of the Manfeld combine party organization in implementing socialist competition. Other articles of EINHEIT are devoted to the party elections, the 1918-19 November revolution, the party of Hungarian communists that was founded 60 years ago, and to problems of public health in capitalist countries.

FRG TRAWLER EXPELLED FROM GDR'S TERRITORIAL WATERS

LD221852Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1743 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--In violation of GDR territorial waters and without the permission of the competent authorities, the FRG trawler "SB-5 Forelle," captained by FRG citizen Willi Luedtke, has been engaged in fishing northeast of Heiligendamm. It tried to avoid a check by not following the instruction to heave to given by a GDR border security aircraft. Only after repeated demands did the trawler heed the signal to heave to.

Due to the caution of the GDR border security organs, no incident took place in the face of the actions of the captain of the trawler--actions which are contrary to international law. The FRG trawler was escorted to Warnemunde. After an examination of the circumstances by the competent GDR organs and the levying of a fine, the trawler was expelled the same day from the GDR's territorial waters.

KADAR VIEWS FOREIGN POLICY IN MSZMP 60TH ANNIVERSARY SPEECH

AU221458Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[From speech by Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary, at the 19 November enlarged session of the MSZMP Central Committee commemorating the 60th anniversary of the founding of the party of Hungarian communists--for an earlier report on Kadar's speech, see page 8 of the 20 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT]

[Excerpt] At all times, continuously, at the proper moment and unmistakably, our party's Central Committee and our government state their position on timely international issues. We regard peace as the most important issue of mankind. The Hungarian people, too, need primarily peace to continue the job of socialist construction and to be able to enjoy its benefits. Our party and state, the Hungarian People's Republic, do all they can to promote continued headway in the trend of detente in the international situation, the resolving of disputed international issues through negotiations and lasting and firm peace. We are prepared to cooperate with everyone who strives for the same.

In compliance with our peaceful endeavors, our representatives have participated in the historic Helsinki conference of European and North American countries and its continuation in Belgrade, and we are preparing ourselves for the Madrid meeting. Our country has participated in the elaboration of the Helsinki recommendations, accepted them and is prepared to work toward their implementation as a homogeneous entity.

The consolidation of peace and the furthering of the detente process demand primarily the alleviation of the military tension and the restraining of the arms race today. Our country, like the whole world, is interested in a successful conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations and the coming about, on the basis of the principle of equal security, of an agreement on the limitation of strategic weapons as soon as possible through the conclusion of the so-called SALT II agreement. Also, we are interested in progress at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

A just solution of the Middle East issue is not only a vital interest for the peoples living there, it is demanded by the universal cause of peace as well. Therefore, we have condemned and continue to condemn Israeli aggression. We reject the Israeli-Egyptian separate-road bargaining at Camp David which has not brought a just settlement and genuine peace in the Middle East closer, but is making them more difficult. We are in favor of convening the Geneva talks, based on UN resolutions, with the participation of all interested parties--thus, also, with the participation of the sole legal representative of the Palestinian Arabs, the PLO.

We regard as deeply exasperating the grave situation that has arisen in Indochina through decisions by the Chinese leaders. We are in complete solidarity with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and its people and hope that, following the long and glorious war waged against the aggressors, they will be able to retain their independence, even in the face of the new threats, and build their socialist fatherland in peace.

A complex international situation prevails today, but, viewed historically, it bears the new feature that imperialism is no longer the sole master of the world and can no longer arbitrarily do what it likes. The peace-loving forces are mighty and invincible. Our party and the Hungarian people are confident that the universal interests of mankind and sober reason will prevail, the efforts of those struggling for detente will be successful, a new world war will ultimately be averted and, following the tempestuous centuries, we will be able to look forward to a more peaceful era.

SFRY ASSEMBLY DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Tour of Nograd Megye

LD222336Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Summary] "The 12-member delegation of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly, led by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the assembly, visited Nograd Megye today. The delegation was accompanied by Antal Apro." The delegation was briefed on the local situation and then inspected the Salgotarjan glassworks and visited Paszto.

Markovic, Peter in Szazhalombatta

LD232234Y Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 23 Nov, MTI--The delegation of the National Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in Hungary on an official visit under the leaders of speaker of parliament and member of the Central Committee of the League of Yugoslav Communists Dragoslav Markovic, went to see the town of Szazhalombatta Thursday morning. The persons accompanying the guests included Janos Peter, deputy speaker of parliament, and Dr Vitomar Gasparovic, the Yugoslav ambassador to Budapest. In the local "Danube" mineral oil company, the Yugoslav guests were welcomed by Mrs Geza Galazs, first secretary of the town party committee, and by the leaders of the company. The deputy technical director of the company, Istvan Sokarai, informed them about the progress of the construction of the receiving station of the Adria oil pipeline stretching through the two countries, and the president of the local council, Jozsef Szekeres, gave information about the development of the young town.

Apro Attends Reception

LD240602Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The Yugoslav ambassador to Budapest has given a reception in honor of the Yugoslav parliamentary delegation currently in our country. The reception was attended by Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, and by several other representatives of our political, economic and cultural life. The Yugoslav National Assembly delegation visited Szazhalombatta today. They were informed that the Duna oil enterprise buys various installations from Yugoslav enterprises.

SZEKER, ACZEL RECEIVE POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER TEJCHMA

LD222326Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Polish Deputy Premier Jozef Tejchma has discussed Hungarian-Polish economic cooperation with his Hungarian counterpart, Gyula Szeker. He has come to Hungary for the opening of the Polish economic and technical days, and was received by Deputy Premier Gyorgy Aczel.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER BIRO DEPARTS FOR LIBYA

AU221322Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Nov 78 p 8 AU

[Text] To attend the fifth session of the Hungarian-Libyan mixed committee for economic cooperation, Minister of Foreign Trade Jozsef Biro, chairman of the Hungarian section of the committee, departed for Tripoli on Monday.

GIEREK LEAVES MOSCOW FOR CSSR HEALTH RESORT FOR TREATMENT

LD232208Y Warsaw PAP in English 2120 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Nov, PAP--Edward Gierek, the PUWP CC first secretary, head of the Polish delegation to the session of the Consultative Political Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, left Moscow today after the conclusion of debates.

At the Moscow airport the Polish leader was bid farewell by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU CC, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers--Kiril Mazurov.

Edward Gierek flew to Piestany health resort in Czechoslovakia to continue his treatment. He was welcomed at the Bratislava airport by member of the Presidium of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, first secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Slovakia, Jozef Lenart.

On the same day members of the Polish delegation participating in the debates of the Consultative Political Committee of members of the Warsaw Treaty returned to Warsaw from Moscow.

POPE JOHN PAUL SENDS MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT JABLONSKI

LD230641Y Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Nov, PAP--Pope Paul John II extended a message to Polish President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski which says:

Having ascended St Peter's See as Bishop of Rome I wish to officially notify of the fact the authorities of the Polish People's Republic. Let me express my gratitude for your presence, Mr President, and that of the government delegation at the ceremony of the installation of new Pontificate, held on October 22 this year. In this letter I sent greetings to the entire Polish nation and express respect for its history, culture and all achievements.

The Catholic Church, basing itself on the commandment of love, strives, by its own way, to make human life on this earth ever more worthy the man (Gaudium et Spes, No 91), according to the statement of the 2nd Vatican Council. The Church also wishes to serve the great cause of peace and justice in the contemporary world. With this aim in view it undertakes the work of evangelisation.

I express my conviction that the work of Church, in consistence with generally adopted principles of freedom of religion, creed and conscience, will continue to develop in our country.

I extend my best wishes to all its citizens.

L'UNITA REPORTS ARREST OF DISSIDENT JACEK KURON

LD211155Y Rome L'UNITA in Italian 17 Nov 78 p 13 LD

[Unattributed report: "Polish Dissident Arrested"]

[Text] Warsaw--Polish dissident sources have announced that Jacek Kuron, a representative of the Social Self-Defense Committee, was arrested Wednesday afternoon at his Warsaw apartment as he left to conduct a lesson within the context of the "flying university" organized by the "association of scientific courses." The same sources believe that Kuron will probably be released late tomorrow afternoon after the 48 hours' police detention allowed by law.

CEAUSESCU LEAVES MOSCOW FOLLOWING WARSAW PACT MEETING 23 NOV

AU232047Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 23 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this evening left Moscow, where he participated in the meeting of the Consultative Political Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied by Comrades Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and minister of foreign affairs; and Vasile Musat, secretary of the party Central Committee.

On his departure from Vnukovo Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the comrades accompanying him were seen off by Comrades Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Boris Ponomarev, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Vladimir Kirillin, CPSU Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Kiselev, deputy department chief at the CPSU Central Committee. Gheorghe Badrus, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the USSR, and members of the Romanian Embassy staff were also present.

[Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 2020 GMT on 23 November reported that: "On his arrival in Bucharest, he was welcomed by Elena Ceausescu and by other members of the party and state leadership. Present was V.I. Drozdenko, ambassador of the USSR in Bucharest."]

RCP SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO MSZMP CC

LD232212Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Nov, AGERPRES--The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party extended congratulations and a fraternal salute to the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party on the 60th foundation anniversary of the communists of Hungary.

The working people in our country, the message reads, sincerely rejoice over the remarkable successes obtained by the brother Hungarian people under the leadership of its communist party in the work of building the developed socialist society in their country, in the advancement of economy, science, culture, in raising the welfare.

The building of the new, socialist system in Romania and in Hungary has raised onto a new, higher stage the relations of friendship and fraternal solidarity between our parties and peoples. We express our conviction that the good relations of collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, between Romania and Hungary will continually develop.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON ROMANIAN-HUNGARIAN RELATIONS

AU231436Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1134 GMT 23 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Nov, AGERPRES--The Romanian people sincerely rejoices over the outstanding successes recorded by the Hungarian people under the leadership of the party, stresses Romanian daily SCINTEIA of November 23 in an article marking the 60th foundation anniversary of the Party of Communists of Hungary.

The Romanian and Hungarian peoples, the article shows, who live as neighbours since remote times, are linked by a friendship with old and rich traditions. As is known, the exploiting classes, the imperialist circles pursued a policy of artificial hatemongering with the two peoples, so as to be able to more easily impose their own policy of oppression and domination. It is however the merit of the enlightened patriots of the two peoples, of the most advanced social forces to have resolutely risen over the time against this policy that was running counter to the fundamental interests of both nations. The progressive, revolutionary forces, the working class at head with communists, resolutely affirmed the necessity of the Romanian-Hungarian friendship, campaigned for rapprochement and solidarity between the two peoples in the fight for the attainment of the ideals of national and social freedom, of progress. These traditions were furthered, onto a higher stage, in the years of the Second World War, through the heroic participation of the Romanian Army, alongside the Soviet Army, in the liberation of Hungary from fascist domination.

In the years of socialist construction, the Bucharest daily mentions, the Romanian-Hungarian relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration, strongly actuated by the community of system, by the goals of the fight for socialism and communism, recorded powerful development.

The economic relations, whose volume is to double under the current five-year plan, have continually amplified. Good results have also been recorded in the coordination of the development plans of the national economies, just as in the domain of cooperation and specialization in production. Most significant is the fact that within the whole of the economic exchanges, 60 percent is covered by machinery and equipment, which demonstrates the growing capabilities and technical level of the economies in the two countries. The swaps of experience on a party line and between public organizations also grow more intense. Internationally, Romania and Hungary collaborate alongside the other socialist states, for the affirmation of detente in Europe, for disarmament, for understanding and peace in the world.

In the ever upward course of the Romanian-Hungarian relations, a decisive role is being played by the links of friendship, solidarity and comradely collaboration between the RCP and the HSWP, the meetings and talks between the party and state leadership of the two countries. In this connection, SCINTEIA stresses, the meeting last year between Nicolae Ceausescu and Janos Kadar, at Oradea and Debreczen, the understandings covenanted, opened up fresh broad prospects to the multilateral collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

U.S. SHIP BIDDLE ARRIVES IN CONSTANTA HARBOR

AU231525Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0748 GMT 23 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Nov, AGERPRES--On Wednesday morning, the U.S. "Biddle" ship arrived in the port of Constanta. The same day, the commander, Rear-Admiral Paul D. Tomb, accompanied by a group of officers, paid formal calls on the mayor of the Constanta Municipality, and the commander of the navy. Rudolph Aggrey, U.S. ambassador in Bucharest, was present. The guests also called on the commander of the "Mirca Cel Batrin" Marine Institute and laid a wreath at the memorial of victory in Constanta.

LUMEA CARRIES ARTICLE ON INTERSTATE RELATIONS

LD232300Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

["Romania--Promoter of Generalizing the New Principles of Inter-State Relations"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Nov, AGERPRES--An article appeared under the above-mentioned heading, published in the issue of November 23 of the Bucharest foreign affairs review LUMEA, stresses among other things:

Romania, according to her might and in consensus with the needs of general social progress, wishes to stimulate the capitalization of the most efficient ways and means of attaining the fundamental objectives of peace and collaboration. Besides contributions to solving most important problems internationally, Romania also participates with all her forces in the process of restructuring, on new bases, the inter-state relations, in defining new concepts and in finding the political and juridical forms apt to practically consecrate the new concepts of democratizing the international relations, of settling a new economic and political order, of a better and juster world.

After mentioning that Romania proposed the adoption of a "code of conduct" of the states, universal in character--a package of norms and measures for the practical setting up of peaceful coexistence world-wide, the mentioned article further reads: Declaring in favour of the full implementation, as a unitary system, of all the fundamental principles of international relations, Romania is firmly acting for the universal consecration of the principle of strict observance of the national sovereignty and independence. The use of this principle gives each people a chance to make good use of its human, material and spiritual potential, to freely solve its problems, according to its own will, with no foreign interference, building its own destiny, according to its own interests. At the same time, observing this principle creates propitious conditions for all states to assert themselves in the international life, to contribute to analysing, debating and solving the problems concerning the world community.

As the RCP and the Romanian state see it, the integral attainment of national independence--with all its political, juridical and economic aspects--absolutely excludes all forms of interference, of estrangement of the national competence in any domain of home and foreign policy. All decision acts--Romania firmly believes--are the exclusive prerogative of the respective state, of the leading factors in the respective country.

Tightly connected to the principle of respect for the national sovereignty is the principle of respect for the territorial integrity, that excludes the penetration by force into the territory of another state, the territory conquering or annexation, the joining or division of territories, the alteration of borders by means of compulsion and, generally, any other interference with the territorial integrity of a state.

Respect for the sovereignty of a people cannot be conceived without respect for its national independence that ensures the integral achievement of a nation's valences--a category that in spite of what some ideologists state, entirely preserves its prerogatives in the contemporary world and has a wide perspective.

Accepting the right of each state to develop free, sovereign and independent asks for actually ensuring its rights being equal to those of other states.

The respect for and implementation of this principle are all the more important as now the solutions to the great problems of the contemporary world are obvious to impose the active, direct participation of all the states of the world in the international life, of the small and medium-sized countries first of all, of the non-aligned states, of the developing countries that make the majority of mankind.

Logically deriving from the mentioned principles, non-interfering in the domestic affairs of other states is a basic condition for peaceful coexistence, for the engineering of a new climate in the international relations, from where suspicion and tensions should disppear, where trust should grow, where the normalization of the relations world-wide should affirm itself.

In turn, the principle of mutual advantage implies that carried on among states on equal footing, collaboration should develop to the advantage of each and every one of them, taking into account everyone's interests.

In the present international context the strict observance appears to be particularly important of the states' obligation not to threaten with or use force, this conditioning all the other principles. It is only by complete renunciation of force and threat with force that a climate of true, lasting detente in the world can be achieved, conditions can be created for the peaceful solving, by means of political negotiations of the disputes among states as well as real possibilities for each nation to develop freely and unhampered, according to its interests and aspirations.

The historic practice imposed a unitary character to the fundamental principles for relations, proving that only by their implementation as a whole, good international understanding can be ensured and that there cannot be "two measures" in the inter-state relations, some being compelled to observe the principles, others being not.

VOITEC RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW CHILEAN ENVOY

AU221445Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 22 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Stefan Voitec, vice president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, at noon received Mario Silva Concha, who presented his letters of accreditation as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Chile to our country.

After the presentation ceremony the vice president of the State Council, Stefan Voitec, had a talk with the Chilean ambassador. The ceremony and talk were attended by Ilie Radulescu, minister and secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Silviu Curticeanu, secretary to the president and State Council secretary. Members of the Chilean Embassy in Bucharest were also present.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION IN EGYPT--Mustafa Khalil, prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, received the delegation of the Romanian-Egyptian Friendship Association led by Gheorghe Pascote, vice chairman of the Republican Commission for the Evaluation of Geological Reserves, that paid a visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt at the invitation of the Egyptian-Romanian Friendship Association. Reference was made to the good relations existing between Romania and Egypt, between the peoples of the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1843 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD]

COOPERATION PROGRAM WITH PANAMA--A program for implementing the agreement on cooperation in education, culture and science between the governments of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Panama for 1979-81 was signed in Panama City. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 23 Nov 78 AU]

MORE ON VISIT BY BANGLADESH PRESIDENT RAHMAN

Meets With Vlajkovic

LD212250Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1018 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, who is on an official visit to Yugoslavia, had talks in Novi Sad today with Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, who briefed him on the economic, cultural and sociopolitical development of the province. Rahman and Vlajkovic expressed readiness to further promote cooperation between Bangladesh and Vjvodina.

Talks With Ljubicic

LD221436Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1107 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Nov, TANJUG--Bangladesh president and minister of defense and finance, General Ziaur Rahman and Yugoslav federal secretary of national defence, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, and their aides, conducted talks here this morning.

The Yugoslav federal secretary acquainted President Rahman with the development of the Yugoslav Armed Forces. The exchange of views also encompassed the promotion of cooperation between the Yugoslav and Bangladesh armies.

Tito Delivers Luncheon Toast

LD221644Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1246 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Toast delivered by Yugoslav President Tito at 22 November Belgrade luncheon in honor of Ziaur Rahman, president of Bangladesh]

[Text] Mr President, dear friends; I am very pleased to be able to greet you most warmly and to wish you and your associates a pleasant stay in Yugoslavia. I am sure that during your visit you will have an opportunity to convince yourself of the deep feelings of friendship that our people entertain for the people of Bangladesh.

Since the People's Republic of Bangladesh won its independence, relations between our two countries have scored significant results. We believe it would be mutually useful to further develop our cooperation in various areas. In so doing, we proceed from the principle of solidarity, reciprocal respect, understanding and support, convinced that we are opening the prospect of constant consolidation of friendship between our two nonalined countries.

We well know that on your path of development you are faced with great difficulties inherited from your colonial past. We are therefore all the more pleased by the successes which the people of Bangladesh, under your leadership, are attaining in building their happier future.

Mr President, the present international situation is not satisfactory. The stagnation of the already limited process of detente shows that the great powers are not in a position to resolve all the complex problems of the modern world alone. The process of detente, which the nonalined countries have been stressing for some considerable time, must become universal and must encompass all countries, all parts of the world and all acute problems.

The developed countries are spending enormous resources in the very dangerous arms race. It is high time to begin channeling these resources into the noble aims of the countries' more rapid development and of solution to the large-scale misfortunes burdening mankind.

The countries' peaceful and rapid development is also threatened by hotbeds of crises in various parts of the world. The Middle East crisis remains one of the most dangerous trouble spots. We are also concerned about development in the south of Africa, where racist regimes, encouraged by the stance of some external factors, are trying to put off and foil independence in Zimbabwe and Namibia. This is why we believe that the just struggle of the peoples and liberation movements in the south of Africa require the broadest possible support to ultimately elminiate vestiges of colonialism and racial discrimination and to enable the peoples of that area to fulfill their freedom and independence.

We are deeply concerned by the recent clash between Uganda and Tanzania. These conflicts divert the attention of African and other nonalined countries from the basic objectives of the struggle, such as the present struggle for the final liberation of the south of Africa. In order to be able to fulfill their historic role in consolidating peace and in positively changing the world, the nonalined countries must show themselves to be capable of resolving their mutual conflicts by peaceful means, in keeping with the principles of the policy of nonalinement. This, among other things, implies consistent respect for existing borders as a reality whose violation leads to many dangers and opens the path to outside interference, with unforeseeable damaging consequences.

I should like to emphasize my conviction that it is unrealistic to speak today about democratization of international relations and about establishing a safer world if a specific solution to the problem of unequal economic relations, which so badly and with increasing gravity affect the overwhelming majority of mankind, is simultaneously rendered difficult and is postponed. This only deepens the general crisis and intensifies the instability which affects the countries. This is why the need for a more rapid development of the developing countries, within the framework of a new system for which we have opted through UN decisions, today represents substantial interest and a path leading to all the countries' prosperity. This in its turn requires the developing countries and the nonalined movement to invest even greater organizational efforts and new initiatives to achieve progress in establishing a new international economic order.

Mr President, we are witnessing the fact that the nonalined movement, which has already embraced two-thirds of mankind, has asserted itself as an independent and autonomous factor and as an initiator of actions to solve key international questions. With its consistent work for peace, security and independence, and by resisting imperialism and all other aspects of hegemony and suppression, the nonalined movement has become a powerful prop of the world's peoples in the struggle to acquire their own independence and prosperity.

We are confident that the forthcoming meetings of the Coordination Bureau and the sixth nonaline[illegible] summit conference will strengthen their unity, solidarity and action capability.

The strength and the role of the movement in the world depend on its range and consistency in applying the adopted principles and orientation. A democratic preparation of the new summit, coupled with participation of all nonalined countries, will make it possible for [words indistinct] and make a powerful contribution, at the same time, toward establishing more equitable world political and economic relations.

We in Yugoslavia very much appreciate the loyalty of Bangladesh to the policy of nonalinement, as well as your (?actions) to have the controversial problems in South Asia resolved through negotiations and the attempt to reach an agreement.

Mr President, I am convinced that the talks we have had so far will contribute in many ways to further consolidation of our friendship and cooperation in all areas. This is in the interest of our peoples, the nonalined movement, peace and cooperation in the world.

I raise this glass to your health, Mr President, to the health of your associates, to the successful development and progress of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, to the all-round consolidation and strengthening of friendship and cooperation of the peoples of our two nonalined countries and to the lofty aims with which the policy of nonalinement is inspired.

Rahman Replies to Tito Toast

LD222230Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1710 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Nov, TANJUG--Replying to President Tito's toast, President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh first spoke of the liberation struggle waged by the peoples of Yugoslavia and Bangladesh. In this connection, he said the people of Bangladesh recalls with gratitude the support extended by the government and peoples of Yugoslavia, and President Tito in person, in its struggle for liberation and independence.

"You are no stranger to our people; they have had the privilege of welcoming you in Bangladesh in 1974 and earlier in 1968. Your memorable visits were occasions for our people to demonstrate the high esteem with which they regard Your Excellency," President Rahman told President Tito. After having wished continuing progress to Yugoslavia, President Rahman referred to the objectives of Bangladesh, singling out accelerated economic and social development, especially the all-round development of the agricultural and rural sector, where the overwhelming majority of the Bangladesh population lives.

Speaking of the non-aligned movement, President Rahman pointed out President Tito's contribution to the cause of peace and the growth of non-alignment, "Today a powerful and dynamic force in the promotion of peace."

"Non-alignment is a conerstone of our foreign policy and remains enshrined in our constitution," President Rahman noted.

"Bangladesh remains fully committed to the objectives and principles of non-alignment as a means to peace and stability, which we consider essential for development and progress. As a non-aligned country, we have sought to develop good relations with all countries on the basis of mutual respect for sovereign equality, territorial integrity, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs," President Rahman said.

He indicated his country's constructive policy in Southeast Asia, a policy which has significantly contributed towards normalization of relations and creation of a climate of trust and understanding in the region. He reaffirmed his country's solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and apartheid.

No lasting solution of the Middle East crisis is possible except on the basis of total withdrawal of Israel from occupied Arab territories and restoration of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, President Rahman emphasized. He also upheld the United Nations resolution declaring that the Indian Ocean should be a zone of peace. He said he shares with President Tito his concern over the escalation of the arms race. Putting an end to it, he added, would release valuable resources to be used in the war against hunger, disease, and poverty in the world.

President Rahman called for urgent steps for the creation of a new international economic order which would ensure the developing countries a larger share of investment in the world production efforts, fairer terms of trade, and a substantial flow of real resources from the developed countries.

Tito Decorates Rahman

LD221950Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1724 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Nov, TANJUG--Yugoslav President Tito conferred the Order of the Yugoslav Grand Star on President of Bangladesh Ziaur Rahman today. Presenting this high Yugoslav decoration to President Rahman in the White Palace, President Tito said it represents an expression of tribute to President Rahman for all his actions to date in strengthening friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Bangladesh.

Speaking warmly in acknowledgement of the decoration received, President Rahman emphasized the wish of the people of Bangladesh for the further promotion of fruitful cooperation between the two countries. President Rahman also underlined President Tito's extensive contribution to cooperation between the two countries as well as his important role in the world as one of the founders of the non-aligned movement.

Joint Communique Issued

LD222134Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1612 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The following joint communique has been issued at the end of the visit by Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh:

His Excellency Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, paid an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia from 20 to 22 November 1978 at the invitation of Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. During the visit, President Ziaur Rahman and members of his delegation were very cordially and amicably received by the people and leaders of Yugoslavia. Apart from Belgrade, the president of Bangladesh also visited the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, where he was accorded a cordial welcome. This reflected the similarity of historical experience in the struggle for national liberation and the close ties of friendship and understanding that have existed for a long time between the two peoples.

During the visit, a thorough exchange of views was carried out on bilateral relations, development of the international situation, the role and further activity of the nonalined movement in the international field, as well as on forthcoming important meetings of the nonalined countries.

The following took part in the talks:

On the Yugoslav side: Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Sreta Kovacevic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Berislav Badurina, chief of cabinet of the president of the republic; Zivko Josilo, SFRY ambassador to Bangladesh; Milivoje Maksic, adviser to the president of the republic on foreign policy; Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Dragoslav Pejic, head of the Department for South and Southeast Asia in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

On the Bangladesh side: Prof Mohammad Shamsul Huq, minister of foreign affairs; Jamaluddin Ahmad, minister of industries; Fashiuddin Mahtab, minister of state for agriculture and forests; A.M.S. Kibria, secretary for foreign affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ahmed Fakhruddin, Bangladesh ambassador to the SFRY; Mohammad Mohsin, general director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Brig Hurul Islam, chief of cabinet of the president.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, called on President Ziaur Rahman and they discussed measures to promote bilateral relations.

President Ziaur Rahman also received Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, and Spasoje Medenica, director general of the Federal Institute for Social Planning.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Muhammad Shamsul Huq, Bangladesh minister of foreign affairs, exchanged views on international questions and on the nonalined countries' activity, with special reference to preparations for the forthcoming meetings.

Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Jamaluddin Ahmad, Bangladesh minister of industries, discussed the development of bilateral economic cooperation and considered concrete proposals on this.

The talks between Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY, and Ziaur Rahman, president of Bangladesh, were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. A high level of agreement was expressed on all questions under consideration.

The two presidents paid special attention to the nonalined movement and its activity in the international field. They noted with pleasure that the role of the nonalined countries was constantly increasing in importance in international relations and that the principles of nonalinement were being accepted by an increasing number of countries and social forces in the world. They especially emphasized that the nonalined movement, by its firm opposition to imperialism, colonialism, all aspects of subjugation, domination and interference in others' internal affairs and to the division of world into antagonistic blocs, had affirmed itself as an important independent factor in the struggle for peace, independence and the establishment of more just political and economic world relations.

The two sides positively assessed the results of the ministerial conference of nonalined countries, held in July 1978 in Belgrade, at which the nonalined countries adopted, on a broad democratic basis, important decisions for the further dynamic nonalined activity under current, complex international conditions. They especially emphasized the need for further joint efforts to strengthen the nonalined movement's unity and solidarity, and its ability to oppose all attempts to split the movement on any kind of basis.

The two presidents emphasized the importance which they attribute to the forthcoming meetings of the nonalined countries--to the extraordinary meeting of the Coordination Bureau in Maputo, which will be devoted to problems of decolonization, to the regular ministeral meeting, and especially to the sixth summit conference in Havana. They emphasized the importance of active participation by all members of the nonalined movement in preparing for the forthcoming nonalined summit conference, in order to insure its success in further strengthening the role and influence of the movement as an independent and democratic factor in international relations.

President Tito and President Ziaur Rahman considered that development in the world continues to be burdened by many uncertainties and dangers.

They emphasized that the present stalemate in the already limited process of detente showed that key international problems could not successfully be solved within a narrow circle of great powers. They repeated their conviction that the process of detente must become universal and that all members of the international community must participate on an equal footing in solving key international problems, such as cessation of the arms race, elimination of the hotbeds of crisis, and establishment of more just international political and economic relations.

The president of Bangladesh outlined the basic orientation of Bangladesh policy. He repeated the desire of Bangladesh to establish friendly relations with all countries on the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity and noninterference in other countries' internal affairs. The president of Bangladesh spoke about the initiatives undertaken by his government to insure peace and harmony in the region. The SFRY president paid tribute to initiatives designed to improve relations among the countries of South Asia.

President Tito paid tribute to the efforts made by Bangladesh, under the leadership of President Ziaur Rahman, within the activity of the nonaligned movement.

Discussing the Middle East situation the two presidents emphasized their deep conviction that a just, comprehensive and lasting solution and peace in the Middle East depends on Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, and on respect for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their own independent state.

The two presidents expressed concern about the present dangerous development in southern Africa, provoked by attempts on the part of racist, colonialist and imperialist forces to prevent the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe from achieving full independence. They emphasized that the international community should most resolutely condemn the racist regimes for this activity, and aggressive acts, which they are undertaking against neighboring independent African countries. They also reiterated their full readiness to extend full support and help to the liberation movements in their struggle for freedom and national independence, and for the liquidation of colonialism and the policy of apartheid.

The two presidents reiterated support for the UN resolutions concerning transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. They emphasized that coastal and hinterland countries should participate in consultations and arrangements to achieve this aim.

The two presidents emphasized the urgent need for efficacious measures to reduce the increasing gap between the developed and developing countries, which has resulted in contradictions, and which represents a serious threat to world economic stability. They emphasized the importance and indispensability of solving the outstanding problems among these countries, in order to achieve an equal, economic development of the world community of countries.

The two sides paid special attention to developing countries' problems. They emphasized that active efforts should be made to apply the resolutions of the special session of the UN General Assembly concerning establishment of a new international economic order. They emphasized that the new international economic order should insure the just participation by the developing countries, which would strengthen stability and peace in the world. In this connection, the two presidents emphasized the importance they attribute to promoting their relations with the developing countries, bearing in mind, that they have similar difficulties, and emphasized the need for further consolidating their solidarity and cooperation with them.

The two presidents expressed their deep concern about the continued arms race, in view of the extremely negative and dangerous consequences that it already has for world peace, security and economic development. They pointed out that the nonaligned countries should resolutely strive for implementation of the decisions of the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, which was convened at their initiative, and to this end increase their activity within the framework of the negotiating mechanism created by the United Nations.

The two sides considered their bilateral relations, noting with pleasure that cooperation between the two countries was successfully developing in all fields. In separate talks, the associates of the two presidents carried out a detailed exchange of opinions on concrete measures to further promote bilateral relations in the economic and other fields. They also agreed that considerable possibilities existed for further expanding their cooperation in various fields.

During the visit, a 2-year program of educational and cultural cooperation between Yugoslavia and Bangladesh was signed.

The president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh extended an invitation to the president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to visit Bangladesh. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, and the visit will take place at a time convenient to both sides. The president of Bangladesh also invited Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the Socialist Autonomous Provice of Vojvodina, to visit Bangladesh. The invitations have been accepted with pleasure.

The president of Bangladesh expressed his sincere gratitude to the president, the government and people of Yugoslavia for the warm and friendly welcome and kind hospitality extended him and members of his delegation during their visit. The visit by his excellency Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, to Yugoslavia was mutually assessed as an important contribution to strengthening and consolidating friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries in the international as well as bilateral fields.

Rahman Departs

LD221624Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, who has been on an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia, left our country this afternoon.

At the festively decorated Belgrade Airport, President Rahman was seen off by Sreta Kovacevic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Zivko Josilo, SFRY ambassador to the People's Republic of Bangladesh; Branko Radivojevic, vice president of the Belgrade Assembly; Maj Gen Milisav Nikic; Ranko Vilus, chief of protocol of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and other personalities.

Sends Greetings to Tito

AU222031Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, has sent the following telegram to President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito:

"Leaving your beautiful country, I want to send to Your Excellency, on my own behalf and on behalf of members of my entourage, expressions of sincere gratitude for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality which you accorded us during our visit to the SFRY.

"I am convinced that the talks which we had will strengthen relations between our two countries even more. We are leaving the SFRY carrying with us many pleasant memories of this visit. I avail myself of the opportunity to send to Your Excellency greetings and best wishes for permanent peace and prosperity of the SFRY peoples and for your good health and personal happiness."

TANJUG: FRG ANTI-SFRY PROPAGANDA CONTINUES 'UNDIMINISHED'

LD240010Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2119 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

["Right-Wing Campaign"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Bonn, 21 Nov, TANJUG--The anti-Yugoslav propaganda campaign by West German right-wing circles continues with undiminished strength. In this way, these circles are trying to hide and justify their double morals and standards used in relation to terrorism.

The opposition C.D.U.-C.S.U. parlimentary parties today demonstratively submitted in the Bundestag a package of questions for the federal government. Their move was rather obviously aimed above all at scoring points on the domestic political scene and in inter-party relations, as they tried to "prove" that the Belgrade court's decision not to approve extradition of the four West German citizens--alleged "anarchoterrists"--on the ground of lack of evidence, in fact proves failure of Bonn's "eastern" and detente policies.

Characteristically, none of the five Bundestag deputies who signed the package said a word about the attitude in the Federal Republic to anti-Yugoslav fascist terrorism, which spread precisely when their party was in power and under its protection, and has continued its activity up to the present. In this campaign, almost unparalleled by its harsh methods, uncivilized expressions and downright insults, West German reactionary circles are inciting to what is a veritable propaganda crusade against Yugoslavia and using even threats to this end. By this conduct, a section of the West German opposition continues to stir up terrorism at home, but their target in fact is the detente in Europe which, in spite of this, is certain to continue forging ahead as a result of government's and European peoples' activity.

At the same time, in contrast to some West German newspapers which strike also some realistic notes, a section of the press in the Federal Republic still keeps their pages open to vilification and attacks on Yugoslavia which indeed have nothing to do with the politics and spirit of our time, let alone provision of the Final Act of the conference on European security and cooperation, one of whose signatories is also the Federal Republic of Germany.

MORE ON TRADE UNION FEDERATION'S EIGHTH CONGRESS

Commission Proceedings Noted

LD221520Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1010 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The first of the seven commissions of the Eighth Congress of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions to end discussion is the commission for questions of international trade union cooperation.

True enough, the least number of delegates opted for work in this commission, but this does not mean that the questions discussed in it are of lesser significance for the trade unions. On the contrary, the discussion in this congress working body brought up not only questions of general significance, such as trade union struggle for a new world economic system and practical trade union action that should be launched in this context on a world scale, but also raised quite specific matters that affect all our workers and on whose basis trade unions should take action.

This applies primarily to inadequate information for our working people, not only on what is happening on the international trade union scene but on cooperation between the Federation of Trade Unions and other trade union movements in the world. Hence the very emphatic demand made by the delegates in this commission that our working people should be better briefed on these problems, especially since they are now becoming the "subject" in shaping international trade union policy.

The debate's participants dwelt a great deal on the international solidarity fund set up at the Sixth Congress of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions, which had played a significant role in providing moral and material support for both liberation movements in the world and the trade unions.

One of the questions raised was that of the trade union role in the free industrial zone established as a result of implementing the Osimo accords between Yugoslavia and Italy, a matter brought up by Viljem Bahor and Milan Hocevar, delegates from Nova Gorica and Sezana. It was stressed that this zone represented a very significant form of international cooperation between different political systems and that it is precisely for this reason that our preparations, especially trade union preparations, must be adequate, in view of the importance of this matter.

The participants in this commission's work unreservedly backed the stance set out in the report by the president of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions and in the introductory report at the beginning of yesterday's discussion and during the work of the commission. Support was given to the action of Yugoslav trade unions concerning practical steps leading to holding an international trade union conference on questions of developing and establishing a new and more equitable international economic system. The Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions has long been trying to organize such a meeting which, moreover, was agreed upon at the Colombo fifth nonalined summit; but the idea is coming up against great difficulties because of concepts hailing from the times of cold war. However, since the right to (?one's) own national actions and responsibility to one's own working class is increasingly coming to the fore in the international trade union movement, it is realistic to expect that such a meeting will take place. This will also be discussed at the forthcoming roundtable meeting, which will be held after the eighth congress and which has been conceived as a free exchange of views among the representatives of trade union movements attending the congress as guests.

This afternoon the commission will adopt its report and propose its amendments to the text of the resolution, which will mark the end of its work.

Congress Elects Presidium

LD231510Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0842 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Eighth Congress of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia; composition of the presidium of the council of the federation:

Bosnia-Hercegovina delegation: Rade Gales, Ante Budimir, Predrag Jovanovic and Fehim Ciric;

Montenegro delegation: Emin Dobardzic, Dr Bozidar Tadic, Jovo Nikonovic and Dr Ksenija Miranovic;

Croatian delegation: Mika Spiljak, Vlado Mihaljevic, Josip Franic and Tonci Legaz;

Macedonian delegation: Dzemail Vejseli, Predrag Petrovski, Todor Ilijevski and Budimka Romano;

Slovene delegation: Janez Barboric, Vinko Hafner, Cedomir Mokole and Stefanija Zagmeister;

Serbian delegation: Ilijaz Kurtesi, Djordje Lazic, Radisav Mancic, Vojin Todorovic and Cedomir Jeftic;

Kosovo delegation: Mustafa Pljakic, Sefcer Jasar and Mumini Fadilj;

Vojvodina delegation: Mihalj Bogner, Janos Sreder and Lazar Zaric.

Spiljak Elected Council President

LD231512Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1246 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the first constituent meeting, the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia, chaired by Vinko Hafner, unanimously elected Mika Spiljak as president of the council; Rade Gales and Janez Barboric as vice presidents; and Josip Francic, Djordje Lazic, Predrag Petrovski, Sefcer Jasar, Janos Sreder and Bozo Tadic as secretaries.

Nikola Noveski, worker of the Treska basic organization of associated labor in Skopje, was elected chairman of the supervisory committee of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia.

The council also elected an eight-member delegation to the SAWPY Federal Conference, while Mika Spiljak, Rade Galeb and Bozo Tadic were elected members of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

Congress Resolution Reported

LD240717Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1155 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At their final plenary session today, the delegates to the Eighth Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Congress adopted the resolution on tasks of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation in the struggle of the working class to develop self-managing socioeconomic relations and the socialist self-management political system. In its nine chapters, the resolution points extensively and in detail to the present situation and the tasks of the trade unions in all spheres of socioeconomic and political life, as well as in developing self-management. Most of the 100 proposals and comments presented during the congress and in the preceding public debate are incorporated in the text of the resolution.

In the sphere of socioeconomic relations, the Trade Union Federation will work for speedier constitutional transformation, particularly for consistent application of the laws of the system adopted to date.

The congress imposes on all trade union organizations and organs the duty to work decisively for adoption and consistent implementation of other solutions pertaining to the system, as well as for implementation of medium-term plans.

The second chapter of the congress resolution stresses that the trade unions' topical and lasting task in acquiring, allocating and distributing income is to struggle for the workers in basic organizations of associated labor and to make decisions on aspects of acquiring and distributing income. Therefore, it is necessary to more speedily develop the system of acquiring income on the basis of participation in joint revenue and to overcome all forms of resistance to pooling labor and resources, that is, to persist with the work that has not yet yielded the expected results. It is the task of trade union organizations to decisively oppose isolationism within territorial and other frameworks, as well as to struggle for consistent application of new solutions in distribution of personal incomes, particularly in organizations and spheres in which no significant results have been achieved so far.

Special attention in the chapter of the resolution dealing with the workers' living and working conditions is merited by the conclusion that trade unions should work to implement the policy that, in future, the social standard of living should grow more quickly than personal consumption.

In practical terms, this means waging a successful struggle to keep the growth of real personal incomes in all spheres in line with productivity and income, as well as overcoming the practice of making the cost of living the basic criterion for increasing personal incomes.

In stressing the demand for a speedier self-managing transformation of education and upbringing, the delegates of the eighth congress point out, in the fourth chapter of the resolution, the need for self managing interest communities in all activities to develop self-managing mechanisms for direct consultations and coordination of interests related to educational needs and programs, as well as the demand for greater realization of the direct exchange of labor.

In order for the workers to adapt themselves to new conditions in associated labor and the political system, the trade union organizations' task is to insure that workers are politically prepared for decisionmaking on all issues in which they are interested. It is also the trade union organizations' task to encourage workers' initiatives. This, in a nutshell, is the essence of the fifth chapter of the conclusion.

The sixth chapter points out the strengthening and developing of all-people's defense and social self-protection. The trade unions' task is to work toward having these two spheres develop on the basis of unified ideopolitical, workers and class foundations and the experiences of the national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution. The trade unions will advocate development of territorial defense, its continuous modernization, and raising overall combat readiness.

In the next period, the greatest attention must also be paid to strengthening basic trade union organizations. The congress resolution (seventh chapter) binds all organs and organizations of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia to contribute to developing the basic organization as the foundation of trade union actions, because the key task of all basic organizations is to work on consolidating socialist self-managing relations and on implementing the constitutional role of workers in associated labor and in the political system.

The Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia will continue to develop all-round international trade union cooperation. In all its forms of cooperation, it will be guided by the well-known principles of independence, equality, workers' solidarity, mutual respect and respect for interests, noninterference and responsibility.

The final chapter, dealing with protection of Yugoslav workers temporarily employed abroad, stresses that the Trade Union Federation, in its cooperation with foreign trade unions relating to realizing workers' rights and interests, will act to insure the right to work, legal and social protection, and implementation of existing and adoption of new trade union agreements on these rights. It will also encourage our workers to form trade unions and to involve themselves more in the trade unions of the countries in which they work, so that their rights and interests will be better protected.

Congress Ends Work

LD231338Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1219 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--After the closing speech by Mika Spiljak, president of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia, and the singing of "Jugoslavijo," the Eighth Congress of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia today concluded its work in Belgrade. Earlier, when a letter of greetings to Comrade Tito, honorary president of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia and president of the republic, was read, the trade union hall resounded with the song "Comrade Tito, We Swear By You" and chanting "Tito, Tito," thus expressing once again the firm commitment of the congress delegates and guests.

This commitment is also embodied in all documents adopted today by the congress and in every word uttered in this highest forum of the SFRY working class in the past 3 days. What has been said and written at this congress is of permanent value for the activity of the working class and trade union organization in the forthcoming period and expresses the SFRY working class' determination to come to grips more resolutely than ever before with all difficulties for the good of our entire community.

LCY ASSESSES DOLANC VISIT TO FRANCE AS 'SUCCESSFUL'

LD222114Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1805 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Nov, TANJUG--The Central Committee Presidency of the Yugoslav League of Communists (LCY) today assessed that the recent visit to France of LCY Presidency Secretary Stane Dolanc, at the invitation of the French Communist Party, and the talks he had there were successful and that they contributed to further development of relations and cooperation between the two parties.

BRIEFS

ASSISTANT FOREIGN SECRETARY--Belgrade--The Federal Executive Council has appointed Vojislav Pekic, previously SFRY ambassador to Syria, as assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0732 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD]